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PREFACE.

I HOPE my little work will carry with it internal evidence of its being the result of experience in the art of teaching, or I should not expect to obtain credit for an apology so often, and sometimes so falsely urged for authorship, that of having originally written for the use of private pupils.

I have been so fortunate, during a long course of teaching, as to give my pupils a true relish for the Study of History, and I have been anxious to facilitate to them, as much as possible, the drier studies, which elucidate, and naturally accompany it. Geography, indeed, is in itself so interesting, that we have but to enter upon it with young people, in a manner adapted to their capacities, and their attention is immediately arrested; but, though the when of Chronology, is equally important to the study of History, with the where of Geography, how much more unfavourably does a dry list of units, tens, hundreds, and thousands, strike the juvenile student, than the pleasing machinery of atlasses and globes. Youth is the season for laying up a store of ideas, and nothing engages the attention of this period of life, but what conveys images to the mind.

I long despaired of making my young people's lessons in Chronology equally interesting with those of Geography and History, but when Feinaigle was in

London, I attended a course of his Lectures on Mnemonics and Methodics, and though dissatisfied with his machinery of pictures, rooms, and ladder steps, and with his want of judgment in calling men around him, to learn a system adapted only to the young, it seemed to me, that a very rational and pleasing method of learning Chronology, (a study in which mechanical assistances for the memory, seemed particularly required) might be founded upon his plan. The following little work was the result, and it has for some years, in manuscript, been found very useful to the young ladies for whose instruction it was written. aware, however, how different a task it is to write for the public, and for the partial and affectionate little circle, to whose improvement my moments of leisure, as well as my hours of professional duty, have hitherto been devoted; but I believe that I cannot present myself with a more acknowledged claim to indulgence, than as endeavouring to smooth one of the very few, vet rugged paths of Education.

The plan will be better understood by a reference to the Work itself than from any description which can be given of it: the *Consonants* are made to stand for the *Figures*, and Sentences are then formed with the assistance of the Vowels, each of which Sentences, bearing in Sense some Analogy to the Event whose Date it designates, may at once be brought to mind whenever that event is mentioned.

It is scarcely necessary for me to observe, that this little work is merely intended as an auxiliary to the study of History, and by no means to supply its place: the remarks which are here and there added to the Sentences, were thought desirable, in order to render the connexion of the events more perfect, but they are by no means sufficient to give a knowledge of the events

themselves. The books however with which the Students ought already to be acquainted, or which they should be studying while going through this system, are merely such as I suppose to be in the hands of all young people; namely, the Holy Scriptures and the Histories of Greece, Rome, and England. Whenever I have taken a date, which what are called School Books are not sufficient to explain, I have given such extracts from the works I have consulted, as will make both the event and the sentence understood.

It may appear upon a cursory survey of the Chronological Table, that I have omitted some important Dates and given others of less consequence. But the Theory of the Association of Ideas, upon which the whole 'system is founded, will explain this seeming deficiency. When, for instance, I give the date of Alexander's great victory, I consider that I have given the era of Aristotle, of Diogenes, of Apelles, of Darius, of the overthrow of the Persian Monarchy; a chain of ideas naturally connects all these with the name of Alexander. The Birth of Christ is associated in our minds with the universal peace in the reign of Augustus: the Augustan age calls to mind Horace, Livy, Ovid, Mæcenas, &c. Can we then hear the names of these great men without recollecting that they lived about the time of our I have given the date of one of the victories of the Duke of Marlborough on the continent; was it necessary to give that of the Conquest of Gibraltar by Sir George Rooke, which is inseparably connected with these in our minds, by the remark of the historian, that "the English, dazzled by the brilliant victories of the Duke, lost sight of a more important conquest, and would not even thank the able commander to whom they owed it?" I would recommend the pupils being frequently exercised in this method of deducing from a

known date, that of other events, necessarily associated in the mind with it. Events, Inventions, &c., the dates of which were important, though not immediately connected with others, have been carefully selected, and sentences appropriated to them; as, for instance, the invention of the mariners' compass, of the art of printing, &c.: so also of eminent painters, philosophers, and poets. I have likewise thought it desirable to give the commencement of the reign of each of our English monarchs since the Norman conquest.

As young people learn the histories of different nations from different books, there is perhaps no greater difficulty in teaching history, than that of enabling them to connect these various histories in their minds, to comprehend, where they intermix with each other, where one begins and another ends. Chronology alone can assist us here, and it has been my particular aim throughout the work, both in the Sentences and the Remarks, to show, as much as possible, the relative state of each nation at certain periods: for this reason I have endeavoured that there should never be a long chasm in the Chronology of any History, but if there were no important events to record, I took such, as at least showed at various times the general state of the nation.

The Chronology of Archbishop Usher has been chiefly followed for the ancient dates, and for those in modern history, the Table at the end of Tytler's Elements of General History.

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INTRODUCTORY LESSONS.

LESSON I.

From the Creation of the World to the present time (1872), five thousand eight hundred and seventy-six years, or nearly fifty-nine centuries, have elapsed.

In the course of the fifty-nine centuries which have elapsed since the Creation, one event has occurred of infinitely more importance to mankind than any other; I mean the Birth of Christ, which took place about forty centuries after the Creation, and about nineteen centuries before the present time.

An event of so much importance has been considered a more proper and convenient point to compute from, than even the Creation of the World, and it is therefore usual when we wish to designate t' time when any event happened, to say it took place so many years before, or so many years after Christ.

According to this plan, the forty centuries before Christ are reckoned upward, from the Birth of Christ towards the Creation, and the eighteen centuries since Christ are reckoned downward, from the Birth of Christ towards the present time.

LESSON II.

The forty centuries which elapsed from the Creation of the World to the Birth of Christ, are generally divided into five grand Eras.

The First Era, from the Creation of the World, to the founding of the kingdom of Assyria.

The Second, or duration of the Assyrian Monarchy.

The Third, or duration of the Persian Monarchy.

The Fourth, or duration of the Grecian Monarchy.

The Fifth, or Roman Empire.

LESSON III.

The progress of the Christian religion furnishes us with *four* important divisions of time, for the eighteen centuries, which elapsed from the Birth of Christ to the present time.

The First, from the Birth of Christ, to the time when Constantine the Roman Emperor embraced the Christian faith.

The Second, from that period to the time of the First Crusade, (which includes what are called the dark ages).

The Third, from the time of the First Crusade to the Reformation.

The Fourth, from the Reformation to the present time.

LESSON IV.

1----t.

The figure one in the Chronological Sentences, is represented by the letter t, chosen on account of its being formed like 1, of a single stroke.

2 - n.

The letter n is chosen to represent two, because that letter is formed of two strokes.

3---m.

Three is represented by m, because formed of three strokes.

4----r.

Four is represented by r, which letter concludes the word four.

5-----*l*.

l represents *five*, because the Roman capital L signifies *five* tens.

6---d.

7----c, g, k, q.

Either of the guttural letters, c, g, k, or q, represents the figure seven.

$$8----b$$
, h , v , w .

Either of the Consonants in the word Beehive represents the figure eight, also w, which is included from its similarity to v.

9-----f, p.

The two letters which in writing are carried above and below the lines, stand for the figure nine.

0—s, x, z.

The hissing and buzzing letters, s, x, or z, represent a nought.

N.B. This lesson and the following one must be very perfectly learned; I have followed Feinaigle's division of the Consonants among the Figures.

LESSON V.

In order to extract the *Date* from the Chronological Sentences,—*Take the first* letter of each word, beginning with a CON-SONANT.

For instance, the Date of the Universal Deluge is contained in the following Sentence:

Not a man remained behind.

\boldsymbol{n}	m	? *	\boldsymbol{b}
2	3	4	8

This Sentence informs us, therefore, that the Deluge took place 2348 years before Christ.

The following Sentence gives the date of the Destruction of Carthage:

They ruin Carthage:

$$egin{array}{cccc} t & r & c \\ 1 & 4 & 7 \end{array}$$

By keeping in mind this sentence, therefore, we shall remember, that Carthage was destroyed 147 years before Christ.

N.B. J and Y are considered as Vowels.

SENTENTIÆ CHRONOLOGICÆ.

CHRONOLOGY BEFORE CHRIST.

DATE 1.

The Creation of the World.

Read of Adam, Sinful yet Soon Repenting.

This is, of course, the first event upon record: the only authentic account of it is found in the Holy Scriptures.

DATE 2.

The Universal Deluge.

Not a Man Remained Behind.

Of the state of mankind during the sixteen centuries which elapsed between the Creation of the World and the Flood, we have no other account than that contained in the five first chapters of Genesis.

DATE 3.

The Building of the Tower of Babel, the Confusion of Languages, and consequent Dispersion of Mankind.

Now No Man's Meaning is understood.

DATE 4.

The Foundation of the Kingdom of Assyria laid by Nimrod and Assur.

Nimrod Now-The Commencer of empires.

This is an important date, as giving us the time of the foundation of the first great Empire.

To Nimrod succeeded Ninus his son, who with his queen Semiramis are said to have raised the kingdom of Assyria to a high degree of splendour.

To Ninus succeeded his son Ninias, after whose death there is a chasm of 800 years in the Assyrian History.*

DATE 5.

The Kingdom of Egypt founded by Menes, or Misraim, a son of Ham.

Now Tell When Egypt Began.

^{*} Tytler.

DATE 6.

The Birth of Abraham.

The Patriarch Abraham From* Arphaxad Descended.

This is the opening of the Jewish history; it being from Abraham that the whole Jewish nation trace their descent.

DATE 7.

The Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah.

The Brimstone and Fire of Gomorrah.

DATE 8.

The Founding of the Kingdom of Argos by Inachus.

Inachus, Though Born in Asia, Lived and Died at Argos.

The Grecian history opens with this date. Argos was in Peloponnesus, the Southern part of Ancient Greece.

DATE 9.

The Birth of Esau and Jacob. The Birthright Much Disputed.

^{*} Arphaxad was that son of Shem from whom Abraham descended.

DATE 10.

Death of Joseph in Egypt.

Thus Died Joseph Whom Pharaoh advanced.

The history of Joseph shows us that the kingdom of Egypt had by this time attained to a high degree of splendour.

DATE 11.

The Birth of Moses.

The Legislator and Conductor of The Jews.

DATE 12.

The Kingdom of Athens, in Greece, founded by Cecrops, an Egyptian.

This Leader once Lived Down in Egypt.

DATE 13.

The Deluge of Deucalion, in Thessaly.

In This Latter inundation Numbers Perished.

The event here alluded to, was a great inundation of the Northern part of Greece, while Deucalion was king of Thessaly. As some of the ancient writers compute from it, it is necessary that it should not be confounded in the minds of young people with the versal Deluge.

DATE 14.

The Amphictyonic Council instituted in Greece.

This institution of Amphictyon Lasted Numbers and Numbers of years.

This is an important era in the early part of the Grecian History. The Amphictyonic Council was composed of deputies from the various states of Greece, who assembled twice a year at Thermopylæ, to deliberate upon the general interests of the states represented by them: it had admirable political effects in uniting the nation, and giving it a common interest.

DATE 15.

Cadmus, the Inventor of the Grecian Alphabet, founds the Kingdom of Thebes, in Greece.

Thebes Raised, and alphabet First Made.

DATE 16.

Moses brings the Israelites out of Egypt.

The Rage of Pharaoh They escaped.

This date brings us back to the Jewish History: the four last events in the Grecian History took place, it will be observed, during the life of Moses.

DATE 17.

The Death of Joshua.

The Jews Respected and Mourned Him.

Joshua succeeded Moses as leader of the Jews, and under his conduct they obtained possession of the promised land.

DATE 18.

The Argonautic Expedition.

Think Now of Jason-Daring Mariner.

This was the first great enterprise of the Greeks. The true object of it has been so obscured by the embellishments of the ancient poets, upon whose authority alone it rests, that it is difficult to give any rational account of it. They tell us that Jason, accompanied by many other heroes, undertook the voyage, in order to recover from the King of Colchis, the golden fleece of a ram, upon which the safety of Greece depended. It is probable that the voyage was undertaken, with a view to open the commerce of the Black Sea; and that the fable of the golden fleece originated in the Argonauts having brought back with them a knowledge of the art of manufacturing wood

DATE 19.

Gideon, Judge of Israel.

The Jews Now Submit unto Gideon.

DATE 20.

The Destruction of the City of Troy by the Grecians.

Troy Taken on account of Helen's Rape.

The detail of the siege of Troy rests chiefly on the authority of the poet Homer, and is, like the accounts of the Argonautic expedition, much mixed with fable. Troy was situated in Asia Minor, very near that coast which is washed by the Archipelago. Accounts of the siege of Troy, and of the heroes engaged in it, may be found in Lempriere's Dictionary, but the best way of becoming acquainted with this event, is by reading the works of the poets Homer and Virgil.

DATE 21.

The Return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus.

They Thought Now of entering Peloponnesus.

Hercules, King of Mycenæ, having been banished with his family, his descendants, the Heraclidæ. re-

turned about a century after, and obtained possession of the whole of Peloponnesus; a long period of civil war and bloodshed succeeded in Greece. This date is given (like date 13) on account of some of the ancient authors computing from it,

DATE 22.

Codrus, King of Athens, devotes himself for his country; after which the Kingly Power is abolished in that State.

This Sovereign For Love of Athens expired.

DATE 23.

Saul, the first King of the Jews.

Then Saul Governed—Father of Jonathan.

DATE 24.

Dedication of Solomon's Temple, at Jerusalem.

Temple of Solomon, Splendid and Rich.

DATE 25.

The Poets Homer and Hesiod flourished.

Poets So justly Celebrated.

DATE 26.

The Prophet Elijah taken up to Heaven. Elijah Was a Prophet, and escaped Death.

DATE 27.

Lycurgus gives written Laws to the Spartans.

* Black Broth is Rank.

DATE 28.

The Building of Carthage.

By Dido Founded.

DATE 29.

The Computation of Time by Olympiads commences: this being reckoned the first Year of the first Olympiad.

In Olympic Games Kings Delighted.

DATE 30.

The Building of Rome.

A City Large and Magnificent.

^{*} Black Broth, it will be recollected, was the favourite dish of the Spartans, under the institutions of Lycurgus.

DATE 31.

Salmanazar, King of Assyria, takes Samaria, and carries the Ten Tribes into Captivity.

Israel is Captive Now To Assyria.

DATE 32.

Judith kills Holofernes the Assyrian General.

Judith Did Behead Holofernes.

DATE 33.

The Combat between the Horatii and the Curiatii in the Reign of Tullus Hostilius, the third King of Rome.

A Deplorable Destruction of Curiatii.

DATE 34.

Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem, and carries the Two Tribes captive to Babylon.

Judah Departs, Sad and Desponding.

DATE 35.

Solon dispenses his Laws to the Athenians.

Difficulties Surround Solon.

Solon was one of the seven wise men of Greece, who all flourished about this time.

DATE 36.

Cyrus, King of Persia, takes Babylon.

Lofty Lord of Persia.

This gives us the date of the conclusion of the first or Assyrian Empire, and of the commencement of the Second or Persian Empire: Cyrus soon after put an end to the Jewish Captivity.

DATE 37.

The Jews begin to build the Second Temple.

Let Ezra Now Rebuild it.

DATE 38.

The Tarquins expelled, and Regal Power abolished in Rome.

Let Superbus Fly.

The Pisistratidæ were expelled from Athens about the same time.

DATE 39.

The first Dictator, Lartius, created at Rome.

Regal Power assumed But on emergencies.

DATE 40.

Pythagoras, Founder of the Italian Sect of Philosophers, and Confucius, the Chinese Philosopher, flourish.

Read of Pythagoras and Confucius.

DATE 41.

Battle of Marathon.

A Rout of Persian Soldiers.

With this date commence the wars of the Persians and Grecians, which form so interesting a part of the Grecian History.

DATE 42.

Coriolanus banished from Rome, and Aristides from Athens.

A Roman Banished and a Grecian.

DATE 43.

The dramatic Poet Æschylus flourished.

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I Read Eschylus and Write Dramas.

The other Tragic Poets of Greece flourished some little time after Eschylus.

DATE 44.

The Victories of the Grecians over the Persians at Platæa and Mycale.

Return Cowardly Persians.

The battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis took place the year preceding this.

DATE 45.

Cincinnatus made Dictator at Rome. Reign, and Leave off Digging.

DATE 46

The Romans send to Greece for Written Laws.

Require ye Laws, Romans?

DATE 47.

The History of the Old Testament ends with Malachi, the last Prophet.

Read Malachi's Sayings.

DATE 48.

The great Plague at Athens, of which Pericles died, during the Peloponnesian War.

A Raging Malady Suddenly appears.

DATE 49.

The Peace of Nicias.

Respectable Nicias's Truce.

DATE 50.

The Historians Thucydides and Herodotus flourished.

I Read Thucydides and Herodotus.

DATE 51.

Disturbances at Rome on account of the Agrarian Law.

At Rome The Agrarian Law is insisted upon.

DATE 52.

Lysander captures the Athenian Fleet at the Hellespont.

Rejoice, Sparta! Athens is Ruined.

DATE 53.

The Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks.

Retreat of Xenophon The Athenian.

This gives also the date of the battle of Cunaxa, fought between Artaxerxes, and his brother Cyrus the Younger; Xenophon and the Ten Thousand Greeks were engaged in this battle.

DATE 54.

Death of Socrates.

Rest, Sage Socrates.

DATE 55.

The Expedition of Agesilaus, King of Sparta, into Asia.

An old Man Plainly Drest.*

^{*} When Agesilaus, some time after this, undertook an expedition into Egypt, every one, on his arrival in that country, was anxious to see a man who had acquired so splendid a reputation: how much were they surprised, when, instead of an elegant, portly figure, they found a little old man, lying on the grass, with his clothes threadbare, and his hair uncombed.—Goldsmith,

DATE 56.

Rome taken by the Gauls, under Brennus.

Money Filled one Scale.*

DATE 57.

Dionysius, the Tyrant of Syracuse, lives.

Make Way! He arrives!

DATE 58.

Epaminondas gains the battle of Leuctra over the Lacedemonians.

Epaminondas Made General at Thebes.

DATE 59.

Philip of Macedon becomes formidable to the Grecians.

A Macedonian Looks upon Greece.

DATE 60.

The War between the Romans and Samnites.

March Romans against Samnium.



^{*} Alluding to the well-known circumstance of Brennus having consented to withdraw his army, on condition of re ceiving a thousand pounds weight of gold. the story of Damon and Pythias.

DATE 61.

Alexander defeats Darius, King of Persia, at the Battle of Arbela.

Alexander Made Many Tremble.

Here the Persian Empire ends, and the Grecian begins.

DATE 62.

The Era of the Seleucidæ.

Euclid Now Flourishes, and Seleucus.

DATE 63.

Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, the first foreigner against whom the Romans fought, enters Italy, to assist the Tarentines against the Romans.

Now King Pyrrhus enters Italy.

DATE 64.

The first Punic War begins.

Now Do Romans enter Africa.

DATE 65.

The second Punic War begins.

Now They attempt another War.

DATE 66.

The Sedition of the Gracchi.

Tiberius and Caius Gracchus.

DATE 67.

Perseus, King of Macedon, defeated by Paulus Emilius.

They Defeat Perseus.

With the defeat of Perseus, ends the third great Empire.

DATE 68.

Judas Maccabeus drives the Syrians out of Judea.

The Devout Maccabees.

DATE 69.

Carthage taken and destroyed by the Romans.

They Ruin Carthage.

The third Punic War, of which this was the con-'ed but two years.

DATE 70.

The Jugurthine War begins.

Then The Tawny Jugurtha.

DATE 71.

Sylla made perpetual Dictator at Rome.

Haughty Sylla.

DATE 72.

Death of Mithridates, King of Pontus.

Death of Mithridates.

DATE 73.

Catiline's Conspiracy discovered by Cicero.

An orator Discovers a Nefarious enterprise.

DATE 74.

Julius Cæsar invades Britain.

Landed in our Nation.

Here the History of England commences.

DATE 75.

Cato kills himself at Utica, in Africa.

Rome is Lost.

With Cato expired the Roman republic.

DATE 76.

Octavius, afterwards called Augustus Cæsar, made Emperor at Rome.

Now Augustus Cæsar is emperor.

During the Universal Peace which Augustus gave the world, our Blessed Saviour appeared.

CHRONOLOGY

AFTER THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

DATE 77.

Tiberius made Emperor of Rome.

Tiberius emperor of Rome.

DATE 78.

Caligula Emperor of Rome.

Mad Caligula is emperor.

DATE 79.

Caractacus, the British King, carried prisoner to Rome in the reign of Claudius.

Led in Triumph.

DATE 80.

The first Persecution of the Christians raised by Nero.

Die, ye Righteous.

DATE 81.

Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus, in the Reign of his Father, Vespasian.

City of Jerusalem Sacked.

DATE 82.

Julius Agricola establishes the Dominion of the Romans in Britain.

Agricola Was Sent.

DATE 83.

Nerva, the first of the five good Emperors, begins to reign.

Five Delightful emperors.

DATE 84.

Plutarch dies in the Reign of Trajan.

This is Trajan's Preceptor.

DATE 85.

Justin Martyr publishes his Apology for the Christians.

The Learned apology of Justin Martyr.

DATE 86.

The Roman Empire put up for Sale to the highest bidder, and purchased by Didius Julian.

Julian obtained The empire For Money.

DATE 87.

Severus with his two sons in Britain.

Now Severus is in Britain.

DATE 88.

Heliogabalus is Emperor of Rome.

Now The young Heliogabalus is emperor.

DATE 89.

The Emperor Aurelian defeats and takes prisoner Zenobia, Queen of Palmy

Aurelian Now overcomes Queen Zenobia.

The critic Longinus was secretary to Zenobia. Palmyra, or Tadmor in the Desert, was situated in Syria, bordering upon Arabia Deserta.

DATE 90.

Diocletian Emperor, and Rome attacked by the Northern Nations.

Now Write of Diocletian.

DATE 91.

The Emperor Constantine assembles the first General Council at Nice.

Many assemble at Nice in Lesser Asia.

This date completes our first era.

DATE 92.

Constantine removes the Seat of Empire from Rome to Constantinople.

Move it Not, Constantine!*

^{*} This imprudent step in Constantine is considered the first cause of the ruin of the Roman Empire.



DATE 93.

The Goths advance to the Gates of Constantinople.

Many Goths at Constantinople.

DATE 94.

1

St. Chrysostom, Patriarch of Constantinople, dies.

Read Saint Chrysostom.

DATE 95.

Rome sacked by Alaric, the Goth.

Rome is Taken! Said Alaric.

DATE 96.

Pharamond, King of the Franks, begins to Reign.

Reign over Them, Pharamond.

The histories of France and Germany commence with this event, but are at this period involved in great uncertainty.

DATE 97.

The Romans finally withdraw from Britain.

Romans Now Depart.

DATE 98.

The Romans engage to pay a heavy Tribute in Gold to Attila the Hun.

Romans Robbed By Attila.

DATE 99.

The Saxons arrive in Britain under Hengist and Horsa.

Rowena Lands in Thanet.*

DATE 100.

Ireland, called the Isle of Saints, famous for its Schools.

I Read of Famous Schools in Ireland.

^{*} The Saxons landed, upon their first arrival, in the Isle of Thanet, in Kent. Rowens was daughter to Hengist.

DATE 101.

Clovis and the Franks converted to Christianity.

A Royal Pagan Christened.

The authentic history of France commences with the reign of this monarch.

DATE 102.

Arthur, King of the Britons, supposed to have begun his reign.

Let us Talk of Prince Arthur.

DATE 103.

Justinian, Emperor of the East, begins his reign. Belisarius, his general, defeats the Persians.

Justinian Lives Now, and Belisarius.

DATE 104.

Totila, the Goth, takes and plunders Rome.

Lo! Rome is under Goths.

DATE 105.

The Latin tongue ceases to be spoken in Italy.

Latin Becomes Scarce.

DATE 106.

Augustine, the Monk, sent by Pope Gregory to convert the Saxons to Christianity.

Let Augustine Preach, I Desire.*

DATE 107.

Phocas, Emperor of the East, acknowledges the supremacy of the Popes, whence may be dated the origin of their exorbitant pretensions.

Despising Scriptural Doctrines.

DATE 108.

The Hegira, or flight of the false prophet Mahomet.

Depart Now, or Never.

the permission which Augu tine received ropagate his doctrines.

DATE 109.

The Library of Alexandria, founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, burnt by the Saracens.

You Despise Reading, Saracens!

DATE 110.

The Britons, totally subdued by the Saxons, retreat into Wales and Cornwall.

Despairing Britons, Give up all.

DATE 111.

Charles Martel, Mayor of the Palace, governs all France.

Charles Martel Lived.

DATE 112.

Charlemagne Monarch of France; and Egbert (who united the seven Saxon kingdoms), King of England.

Charlemagne and Egbert Were Contemporary.

DATE 113.

Alfred the Great, King of England.

Alfred Was a Great Man.

DATE 114.

The University of Oxford founded by Alfred.

Very Wonderful Doings at Oxford.

DATE 115.

The University of Cambridge founded by Edward the Elder.

A Place of True Learning.

DATE 116.

Hugh Capet, King of France, Founder of the third race of Kings.

Proclaim Hugh Capet.

DATE 117.

Canute the Great (the Dane), King of England.

The Sea Touched Canute.*

o the well-known story of his commanding the reproof to his courtiers for their flattery.

DATE 118.

Battle of Hastings—Conquest of England by William of Normandy.

This Sovereign's a Daring Dog.

DATE 119.

William Rufus begins his reign in England.

The Second William Governs England.

DATE 120.

The first Crusade undertaken in consequence of the preaching of Peter the Hermit.

The Zealous Peter Lives.

The third era commences with this event.

DATE 121.

Jerusalem taken by the Christians under Godfrey of Boulogne.

The Sepulchre is Free, Pilgrims!

DATE 122.

Henry the First, King of England.

The Third Son Succeeds.*

DATE 123.

The historian Anna Comnena, and the theological writer Abelard flourished.

Then They Talked of Abelard and Anna Comnena,

DATE 124.

Stephen usurps the throne of England.

They Took Matilda's Lawful inheritance.

After the death of Henry I., Matilda his daughter should have succeeded, but his nephew Stephen, with the assistance of his brother, the Bishop of Winchester, obtained possession of the Crown.

DATE 125.

Alphonso the First, King of Portugal, rescues that kingdom from the Saracens.

Then They Marched out of Portugal.

^{*} Henry the First was the third son of William the Convor

DATE 126.

Henry the Second, first of the family of Plantagenet, King of England.

This is The Lover of Rosamond.*

DATE 127.

Murder of Thomas à Becket.

Then Thomas of Canterbury Trembled.

This gives also the date of the conquest of Ireland by the English, which it will be recollected Henry II. undertook, in order to turn the minds of the people from the murder of Thomas à Becket.

DATE 128.

Richard the First (Cœur de Lion) King of England.

This is The Bravest Plantagenet.

This also gives the date of the third Crusade, which Richard undertook immediately after his accession.

^{*} The amour of Henry the Second with Fair Rosamond is here alluded to.

DATE 129.

Richard defeats the Saracens at the battle of Ascalon.

I Think They Fought Nobly at Ascalon.

DATE 130.

John, King of England.

Then The False and Feeble John.

DATE 131.

The Inquisition established by Pope Innocent the Third.

The Inquisition is Now Settled at Rome.

This court, instituted under pretence of extirpating heresy and impiety, affords the most detestable examples of sanguinary and unjust persecution: it still exists in Roman Catholic countries.

DATE 132.

Magna Charta, the great bulwark of English liberty, signed by John.

The Noblest Tree of Liberty.

DATE 133.

Henry the Third, King of England.

The Name of a Timid Defender of England.

DATE 134.

Genghiskan and the Tartars overrun the Empire of the Saracens.

They Now Name Genghiskan.

DATE 135.

Edward the First, King of England.

The Name of Edward Comes Next.

DATE 136.

Conquest of Wales by Edward the First.

This Noble Babe is your Master.*

^{*} Edward, after the death of Llewellyn and David, assembled the Welsh nobles, and asked them whether they would submit to be governed by a prince born in their own country, who spoke no other language, and who had no prejudice in favour of any other nation. The Welsh acquiesced with joy, when he presented to them his infant son Edward, who had been born a short time before at Caernaryon.

DATE 137.

William Wallace, Regent of Scotland, defeated by Edward the First, at the battle of Falkirk.

The Names of Falkirk and Wallace are united.

DATE 138.

The present Turkish Empire begins under Ottoman in Bithynia in Asia.

A Turk Named Ottoman Possesses Bithynia.

DATE 139.

The Mariners' Compass invented.

The Mariner Safely Navigates.

DATE 140.

Establishment of the Swiss Republics.

They Make Swiss Cantons.

DATE 141.

Edward the Second, King of England.

They Make a Second Edward King.

DATE 142.

The Italian poet Dante died.

Then Men Talked of Dante.

DATE 143.

Edward the Third, King of England.

A Third Edward Must Now Govern.

DATE 144.

Gunpowder Invented by Swartz, a Monk of Cologne.

This is a Most Ruinous invention, Swartz.

DATE 145.

Battle of Cressy, gained over the French by the Black Prince.

The Monarch Remained at a Distance.*

DATE 146.

The Italian poet Petrarch flourished.

The Muse's Darling, Petrarch.

^{*} Edward viewed the whole of the engagement from a windmill, at some distance from the field of battle.



DATE 147.

Richard the Second, King of England.

This Monarch's Grandfather Governed.*

DATE 148.

The English poet Chaucer flourished.

They Mention Chaucer's Poems.

Chaucer is called the father of English poetry.

DATE 149.

Wickliffe's doctrines propagated in England.

They Mention Wickliffe's Learning.

Wickliffe was the first who ventured to expose the abuses of the Church of Rome.

DATE 150.

Henry the Fourth, King of England.

This Monarch offended Proud Percy.

^{*} Richard the Second was son to the Black Prince (who died before his father), and grandson to Edward the Third.

DATE 151.

The Turkish Sultan Bajazet, taken prisoner by Tamerlane the Tartar, in the battle of Angoria.

Tamerlane's Renowned Success Near Angoria.

DATE 152.

Henry the Fifth, King of England.

Then Reigned The Mighty assailant at Agincourt.

DATE 153.

John Huss and Jerome of Prague condemned by the Council of Constance for heresy, and burnt.

Two Reformers Then Died.

DATE 154.

Henry the Sixth, King of England.

There Reigned a Nerveless infant Now.*

^{*} Henry the Sixth was but nine months old when he came to the crown.

DATE 155.

Rise of the Medici Family at Florence.

The Race of Medici is Talked of

DATE 156.

The Art of Printing invented.

This art Renders Reading So easy.

DATE 157.

Constantinople taken by the Turks.—Extinction of the Eastern Empire of the Romans, and Commencement of the Ottoman Empire in Europe.

Turks Raise a Lasting Monarchy.

DATE 158.

Battle of Tewkesbury.—Edward the Fourth, King of England.

Then Reigned Edward, Conqueror at Tewkesbury.

DATE 159.

Michael Angelo, the great Painter, born.

The Ringleader of Great Limners.

DATE 160.

Ferdinand and Isabella unite the Kingdoms of Arragon, and Castile, in Spain.

Then Reigned Queen Isabella and Ferdinand of Arragon.

DATE 161.

Edward the Fifth, King of England.— Murdered with his brother in the Tower.

Two Royal Boys Murdered.

DATE 162.

Raphael the Painter born.

Transcendent Raphael's Beautiful Mind.

DATE 163.

Richard the Third, King of England.

This Richard Was a Murderer.

DATE 164.

Henry the Seventh, King of England.

Then Reigned one Who united York and Lancaster.*

DATE 165.

America discovered by Christopher Columbus.

The Regions of America Found out Now.

DATE 166.

Birth of Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany, and King of Spain, and the Low Countries.

The Lunatic and Sad Joanna's Son. +

[&]quot;Joanna, mother of Charles the Fifth, was a woman of often disordered understanding; but the shock oc7 the unexpected death of her husband, Philip,



[•] Henry's first care upon coming to the throne was to marry Elizabeth, daughter of Edward the Fourth; and thus he blended the interests of the houses of York and Lancaster.

—GOLDSMITH.

[†] An extract from Robertson's History of Charles the Fifth will perhaps impress this important date more fully upon the minds of those who are not acquainted with the work itself.

DATE 167.

Henry the Eighth, King of England.

A Tyrant Lives, Scourge of Popery.

Archduke of Austria, completed the disorder of her mind, and her incapacity for government. During all the time of Philip's illness, no entreaty could prevail upon her to leave him for a moment. When he expired, however, she did not shed one tear, or utter a single groan. Her grief was silent and settled. She continued to watch the dead body with the same tenderness and attention as if it had been alive, and though at last she permitted it to be buried, she soon removed it from the tomb to her own apartment. There it was laid upon a bed of state, in a splendid dress: and having heard from some monk a legendary tale of a king who revived after he had been dead fourteen years, she kept her eyes almost constantly fixed on the body, waiting for the happy moment of its return to life. Nor was this capricious affection for her dead husband less tinctured with jealousy than that which she had borne to him while alive. She did not permit any of her female attendants to approach the bed on which his corpse was laid; nor would she suffer any woman who did not belong to her family to enter the apartment.

"A woman,in such a state of mind was little capable of governing a kingdom; and Joanna, who made it her sole employment to bewail the loss, and to pray for the soul of her husband, would have thought her attention to public affairs an impious neglect of those duties which she owed to him. But though she declined assuming the administration herself, yet by a strange caprice of jealousy, she refused to commit it to any other person; and no entreaty of her subjects could persuade her to name a regent, or even to sign such papers as were necessary for the execution of justice, and the security of the kingdom."

DATE 168.

The Reformation begun in Germany, by Luther.

Then Luther Took Courage.

This date completes the third Era.

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DATE 169.

Gustavus Vasa, King of Sweden.

Thou Leavest Now Thy unworthy occupation.*

DATE 170.

Battle of Pavia, in which Francis the First, of France, is taken prisoner by Charles the Fifth.

Take it, Lannoy, Noble Lannoy!

^{*} Alluding to the circumstance of his having, for the sake of concealment, worked for some time in the mines of Dalecarlia.

[†] Lannoy, Viceroy of Naples, received the sword of Francis, when he found himself obliged to yield himself prisoner to the Imperialists. The circumstance is thus related by Robertson:

[&]quot;The rout of the French became universal: and resistance ceased in almost every part, but where Francis was in person, who fought now, not for fame or victory, but for safety. Though wounded in several places, and thrown from his horse,

DATE 171

Edward the Sixth, King of England.

The Last Royal Edward Governs.

DATE 172.

The Treaty of Passau between Charles

which was killed under him, Francis defended himself on foot with a heroic courage. Many of his bravest officers gathering round him, and endeavouring to save his life at the expense of their own, fell at his feet. The king, exhausted with fatigue, and scarcely capable of further resistance, was left almost alone, exposed to the fury of some Spanish soldiers, strangers to his rank, and enraged at his obstinacy. At that moment came up Pomperant, a French gentleman, who had entered, together with Bourbon, into the emperor's service, and placing himself by the side of the monarch, against whom he had rebelled, he assisted in protecting him from the violence of the soldiers, at the same time beseeching him to surrender to Bourbon, who was not far distant. as the danger was which now surrounded Francis, he rejected with indignation the thoughts of an action, which would have afforded such matter of triumph to his traitorous subject; and calling for Lannoy, who happened likewise to be near at hand, he gave up his sword to him; which he, kneeling to kiss the king's hand, received with profound respect, and taking his own sword from his side, he presented it to him, saying, that it did not become so great a monarch to remain disarmed in the presence of one of the emperor's s bjects."

the Fifth, and the Elector of Saxony, for the establishment of Lutheranism.

This League established Lutheranism in one Nation.

DATE 173.

Mary, Queen of England.

Then Lived Lawless Mary.

DATE 174.

Elizabeth, Queen of England.

All That Live Love Her.

DATE 175.

Knox, the Scotch Reformer, and Loyola, who founded the Society of Jesuits, flourished.

Then Lived Loyola, and Knox.

DATE 176.

Shakspeare and Spenser, English poets, moens the Portuguese poet, and Tasso talian poet, flourished.

*Shakspeare and *Spenser Then Lived, and Camoens and Tasso.

DATE 177.

The philosopher Galileo, and the Spanish writer Cervantes flourished.

Then Lived Galileo and Cervantes.

DATE 178.

Lord Bacon, Baron Verulam, and Sir Walter Raleigh, flourished.

Then Lived Bacon and Raleigh.

DATE 179.

Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.

The Lords Beheaded a Queen.†

DATE 180.

The great Henry the Fourth, King of France.

Then Lived Henry of France.



^{*} Noughts being of no value, unless they have figures on the left hand of them, no notice is to be taken of them in this sentence.

[†] It was through the persuasion of her ministers that Elizabeth consented to the execution of her cousin.

DATE 181.

James the First, King of England. Union of the two crowns of England and Scotland.

Then Did James of Scotland Manage affairs.

DATE 182.

The Gunpowder Plot discovered.

One of The Delinquents Sent a Letter.*

DATE 183.

Charles the First, King of England.

Stuart The unfortunate Does Now Live.

DATE 184.

The comic writer Ben Jonson died.

Then Died Merry Ben Jonson.

^{*} A letter sent by Percy, one of the conspirators, to his friend Lord Monteagle, was the primary cause of the discovery of the conspiracy.

DATE 185.

The Civil War in England. Charles the First defeated in the battle of Naseby.

Then Dreadful Rebels Lived.

DATE 186.

Charles the First beheaded; Protectorship of Oliver Cromwell.

This Deed Reason Forbids.

DATE 187.

Christina, Queen of Sweden, resigns her crown to Charles the Tenth.

Then Did a Lady Resign an empire.

DATE 188.

Charles the Second, King of England.—
Restoration of Monarchy.

They Did Desire another Stuart.

DATE 189.

Fire of London.

Three Dreadful Days a Doing.

The Great Plague happened the year preceding that of the fire.

DATE 190.

The great French General, Turenne, died: the French dramatic poet, Corneille, flourished.

Turenne Died, Corneille Lived.

DATE 191.

James the Second, King of England.

The Duke of York is Heir, Lords.*

DATE 192.

Revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis the Fourteenth.

This edict Destroyed By Louis.

[•] James the Second, brother to Charles the Second, is the only Duke of York that I recollect to have been heir presumptive to the English throne, except the little prince of that title murdered in the tower A late noble prince has given us another instance of it.

The Edict of Nantes, tolerating the Protestants in France, had been published by Henry IV. of that country.

DATE 193.

The French writers Bossuet and Boileau flourish.

Then Did Bossuet and Boileau enter.

DATE 194.

William and Mary, King and Queen of England.

The Doubly Bound Proclaimed.

DATE 195.

Dryden the poet, and the philosopher Locke flourished.

Then Dryden Flourished, and Locke.

DATE 196.

Anne, Queen of England.

The Good Anne is Sovereign Named.

DATE 197.

The French defeated by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, at Oudenarde.

They Gained Such a Battle at Oudenarde.

The battles of Blenheim and Ramilies were fought a year or two before, and the battle of Malplaquet, the year after this.

DATE 198.

Charles the Twelfth of Sweden defeated by Peter the Great of Russia, at the battle of Pultowa.

Then Charles Subdued at Pultowa.

By the last two dates, it will be perceived that the three great generals, Charles XII. of Sweden, Peter the Great, of Russia, and Marlborough, of England, were contemporary.

DATE 199.

'y' '

Treaty of Utrecht concluded.

hude a Treaty at Utrecht in March.

DATE 200.

George the First, King of England.

Then George Turned Ruler.

DATE 201.

Fénélon, Archbishop of Cambray, died.

Then an Archbishop of Cambray Took
Leave of us.

DATE 202.

Addison died.

The Great Addison Then Fell.

DATE 203.

The South Sea Scheme breaks up.

The Conclusion of a Nefarious Scheme.

DATE 204.

Sir Christopher Wren, the great Architect, died.

The architect Christopher No More appears.

DATE 205.

George the Second, King of England.

I Think another George Now is King.

DATE 206.

Sir Isaac Newton died.

The Great Newton Buried.

DATE 207.

The Musical Composer Corelli died.

Then Corelli, Maker of Music.

DATE 208.

The great Dutch Physician, Boerhaave, died.

Take Good Medicine, Boerhaave!

DATE 209.

The French Historian Rollin, and the English poet Tickell, died.

The Grave of Rollin and Tickell.

DATE 210.

Commodore Anson completes his Voyage round the World.

Then Anson Goes Right Round.

DATE 211.

The poet Pope died.

A Translator of Greek Records Removed.*

DATE 212.

Victory at Culloden in Scotland, which puts an end to the hopes of the young Pretender.

Then at Culloden Rebels are Defeated.

DATE 213.

Dr. Watts, and the poet Thomson, died.

Thomson Quietly Rests, and Watts.

DATE 214.

The British Museum established.

The Celebrated London Museum established.

^{*} None of the writings of Pope contributed more to establish his fame as a poet, than his translation of Homer into English verse.

DATE 215.

The City of Lisbon destroyed by an Earthquake.

The earth Quakes, and Lisbon's Lost.

DATE 216.

General Wolfe killed at the Siege of Quebec.

Then at Quebec Lupus* Fell.

DATE 217.

Handel dies.

The immortal Composer's Life is Fled.

DATE 218.

George the Third, King of England.

A Third George Directs our State.

DATE 219.

Wilkes expelled from the House of Commons.

The Commons Dismissed a Member.

^{*} Lupus, the Latin for Wolf.

DATE 220

The Royal Academy established.

The King Did Welcome art,

DATE 221.

Queen Matilda, the King's sister, and Queen of Sweden, retires to Zell.

Two Counts and a Queen are in jeopardy Now.

DATE 222.

The Dismemberment of Poland.

This Kingdom is Quartered Now.

DATE 223.

Disturbances in America begin, by the Destruction of Tea at Boston.

The Courageous Colonists Menace.

DATE 224.

The Battle of Bunker's Hill gained over the Americans.

Then Clinton Conquered Leagued
Americans.

DATE 225.

Dr. Dodd hanged for Forgery.

Then Covetousness Caused Crime,

DATE 226.

General Burgoyne obliged to Capitulate to the Americans.

Then General Gates Captured all our English,

DATE 227.

Death of Earl Chatham.

The Celebrated Chatham is Honourably interred.

DATE 228.

Admiral Keppel tried by a Court-martial and honourably acquitted.

The Court acquitted Keppel Honourably.

DATE 229.

nin Cook killed at Owhyhee.

Then Captain Cook Fell.

DATE 230.

Admiral Rodney captures twenty-two sail of Spanish ships.

This admiral Gains a Victory over Spain.

DATE 231.

The riots in London, occasioned by an attempt of Parliament to remove the disabilities of the Roman Catholics.

Then Gordon Headed Sedition.

DATE 232.

England acknowledges the independence of the colonies—and of the American war.

The Colonies Become independent Now.

DATE 233.

Lunardi ascends with a balloon from the Artillery Ground, London: the first experiment of the kind in Britain.

They Contrived a Balloon, and Rose up.

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DATE 234.

Death of Dr. Johnson,

The Great Writer of Rasselas expires.

DATE 235.

Mr. Burke Impeaches Governor Hastings at the bar of the House of Lords.

They impeach Governor Hastings of Cruelty.

DATE 236.

The King's first great Illness.

The King Was Very ill.

DATE 237.

The commencement of the French Revolution—the Bastille destroyed.

The Good and Wicked Fared alike,

DATE 238.

The King's Recovery.

The King's Health is Perfect.

DATE 239.

Louis the Sixteenth Guillotined.

The King of France Murdered.

DATE 240.

Valenciennes Surrenders to the Duke of York.

This City Frederick of York Mastered.

DATE 241.

Hardy, Horne Tooke, &c., tried for High Treason, but acquitted.

A Trial Comes on of Five Revolutionists.

DATE 242.

Lord Macartney's Embassy to China.

The Chinese People Repelled our advances.

DATE 243.

Lord Howe's glorious Victory over the French.

They Conquered a Fleet and Rejoiced.

DATE 244.

Bonaparte takes the Command of the Army in Italy.

The Corsican's First Display in arms.

DATE 245.

Sir John Jervis defeats the Spanish Fleet off Cape St. Vincent.

Then Jervis Commanded a Fleet and Conquered.

DATE 246.

The Bank of England stopped Payment.

They Cannot Pay in Gold.

DATE 247.

Admiral Duncan defeats the Dutch Fleet. They Conquered Frigates at Camperdown.

DATE 248.

The French Fleet defeated off the Mouth of the Nile, by Admiral Nelson.

They Conquered Frenchmen in Aboukir Bay.

DATE 249.

Rebellion in Ireland.

Then Comes a Fierce War in Ireland.

DATE 250.

The taking of Seringapatam.

Then Harris Surprised Seringapatam.

DATE 251.

The Union of the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland.

Then Began a Sad System of absenteeism.

DATE 252.

The Battle of Marengo.

Then is Bonaparte Successful and Austrians
Surrender.

DATE 253.

Treaty of Amiens.

A Treaty Was Signed Near Amiens.

DATE 254.

Buonaparte proclaimed Emperor.

Then Bonaparte's Star Ruled.

DATE 255.

Bonaparte threatens England with Invasion, and the whole Population rise en masse, and enrol themselves as Volunteers.

The Volunteers are Soon Ready.

DATE 256.

Battle of Trafalgar.

At Trafalgar Horatio Sunk Lamented.

DATE 257.

Death of Mr. Pitt.

This Honourable Statesman is Dead.

DATE 258.

The Abolition of the Slave Trade.

Then Was Slavery Destroyed.

DATE 259.

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Bonaparte gains the Battle of Jena over the Prussians.

Then Was Slain a Duke" at Jena.

DATE 260.

Treaty of Tilsit.

At Tilsit, Bonaparte and Alexander Signed
a Convention.

DATE 261.

General Whitelock tried for his conduct at Buenos Ayres.

Thou Wantest Spirit, Whitelock!

DATE 262.

Retreat and Death of Sir John Moore.

The Hero immortalized in Sweet Poetry.†

^{*} The Duke of Brunswick, Father to Queen Caroline, was mortally wounded in this battle.

[†] Alluding to the beautiful lines of Wolfe ! "Not a drum was heard," &c.

DATE 263.

Battle of Talavera.

At Talavera Wellington Zealously Fought.

DATE 264.

The Jubilee, on the King's entering the Fiftieth Year of his Reign.

They Hailed our Sovereign's Fiftieth year of empire.

DATE 265.

Bonaparte marries Maria Louisa, Daughter to the Emperor of Austria.

Then Bonaparte Took another Spouse.

DATE_266.

The Princess Amelia dies, which brings on the King's last Illness.

Then Began The other Sad illness.

DATE 267.

cre of the Mamelukes in Egypt.

Barbarous act of The Turks.

DATE 268.

Badajoz taken by the Duke of Wellington.

Then Badajoz is Taken Nobly.

DATE 269.

The Duke of Wellington enters Madrid, and King Joseph Bonaparte escapes.

The usurper Hastens To escape Now.

DATE 270.

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The French enter Moscow, which is set on Fire by the retreating Russians.

The Burning Tomb of Napoleon.

DATE 271.

The Duke of Wellington enters France.

Then Wellington enters The usurper's Monarchy.

DATE 272.

The Battle of Leipsic.

Then Bonaparte Trembled Mightily.

DATE 273.

The Allies enter Paris: Bonaparte retires to Elba: the Allied Sovereigns visit England.

The Visit of Three Royal allies.

DATE 274.

Battle of Waterloo.

Then at Waterloo The Eagle is Lost.

DATE 275.

Lord Exmouth's Expedition to Algiers.

Then Exmouth Beat The Dey of Algiers.

DATE 276.

Death of the Princess Charlotte.

The Hope of England Then Quitted us.

DATE 277.

on of George the Fourth.

and Hailed a New Sovereign.

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DATE 278.

Death of Bonaparte.

The exile expired, Who Nations Tamed.

DATE 279.

General Panic in London, on account of the Breaking-up of Joint Stock Companies, Failure of Bankers, &c.

The Bankers Now all Look aghast.

DATE 280.

Death of Alexander, Emperor of Russia.

The Hero of a Northern empire Leaves us.

DATE 281.

Death of Mr. Canning. The Whigs Now Grieve.

DATE 282.

Battle of Navarino: destruction of the Turkish Fleet.

Turks Were annoyed at Navarino, Codrinaton.

DATE 283.

The Bill for Catholic Emancipation Passes.

The Bill Now Passes.

DATE 284.

Accession of William the Fourth.

This British Monarch, a Sailor.

DATE 285.

Europe visited by Asiatic cholera.

This Visitation ended in Much Trouble.

DATE 286.

New London Bridge opened.

The Bridge across Majestic Thames.

DATE 287.

The Reform Bill passed.

The Borough Members Newly elected.

DATE 288.

Prince Otho ascended the throne of the new Kingdom of Greece.

Then Otho, of Bavaria, established a Modern Monarchy.

DATE 289.

Act for the Abolition of Slavery passed.

Then arose Wilberforce, a Mighty Man.

DATE 290.

Revolutions in Spain.

Then Was Maria Restored.

DATE 291.

Houses of Parliament Destroyed by Fire. The Burning of a Much Renowned edifice.

DATE 292.

Accession of Queen Victoria.

The Well-beloved Majestic Queen.

DATE 293.

Coronation of Queen Victoria.

The Hereditary Monarch Was enthroned.

DATE 294.

New Zealand Colonized.

The Warlike Maories Fiercely opposed.

DATE 295.

Penny Postage comes into operation.

The British-mail Runs Swiftly.

DATE 296.

Marriage of Queen Victoria.

Then Victoria Receives a Spouse.

DATE 297.

War with the Chinese.

The opium Vendors Ruin Send.

DATE 298.

Affghan War.

Then Hasten ye Retreating Troops.

DATE 299.

Birth of the Prince of Wales.

The Heir of England's Royal Throne.

DATE 300.

Hong Kong ceded by the Chinese to Britain.

They Will Receive England's Merchandise.

DATE 301.

The Turnpikes in Wales attacked and destroyed by lawless gangs.

Turnpike Houses Rebecca Moves.*

DATE 302.

Irish Famine.

Then Was Relief Granted.

DATE 303.

Revolutions on the Continent of Europe.

Then Began Revolutionary Wars.

DATE 304.

Visit of Queen Victoria to Ireland.

They Welcome Royalty in Patrick's Isle.

^{*} These gangs were called by the whimsical name of Rebecca and her daughters.

DATE 305.

Great Exhibition opened.

This Wonder of London is Told afar.

DATE 306.

Gold Discovered in Australia.

The Australian Vessels Land a Treasure.

DATE 307.

The Duke of Wellington died.

Then Britain Lost a Noble One.

DATE 308.

England and France declare War against Russia.

The British appoint Lord Raglan.

DATE 309.

Peace with Russia.

The Victory Leaves Destruction.

DATE 310.

Indian Mutiny begins.

Treachery Began at Lucknow and Cawnpore.

DATE 311.

Government of India transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown.

To Victoria India Lowly Bends.

DATE 312.

The Princess Royal marries Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

Then Victoria Leaves Britain's Isle.

DATE 313.

Volunteer Rifle Corps organised.

The Volunteers are Loyal Fellows.

DATE 314.

Lord Palmerston again becomes Premier.

Then Was Lord Palmerston appointe

DATE 315.

War between Austria and Sardinia.

The War of Liberty and Freedom.

DATE 316.

Buttles of Magenta, Meligano, and Solferino.

Terrible Battles achieve Lombardy's Freedom.

DATE 317.

Savoy and Nice ceded to France. Territories Were Divided Swiftly.

DATE 318.

Death of the Duchess of Kent.

The Widowed Duchess Then expired.

DATE 319.

Death of the Prince Consort.

is Britain Deplored Truly.

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DATE 320.

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The second Great Exhibition opened.

Then Was Designed a New Exhibition.

DATE 321.

Marriage of the Prince of Wales.

The Beautiful Danish Maiden arrives.

DATE 322.

American War ends. This War Decreed Liberty.

DATE 323.

Negro outbreak in Jamaica.

Then Was Dreadful Lamentation.

DATE 324.

The Trans-Atlantic Telegraph completed.

The World's Divisions Drawn around.

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DATE 325.

The Abyssinian Expedition.

Theodore, a Vengeful Despot, Was overthrown.

DATE 326.

Mr. Gladstone became Premier.

There Was a Debate Waiting.

DATE 327.

An attempt made by a Fenian to Assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh.

The British Duke is Wounded.

DATE 328.

Ecumenical Council held at Rome by Pius IX.

The Bull Declared Pius infallible.

DATE 329.

Education Bill passes.

This Bill Greatly improved educational Systems.

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DATE 330.

War declared between France and Prussia.

The War Commenced at Saarbruck.

DATE 331.

Entry of the German Troops into Paris.

The Burning City Totters.

DATE 332.

Chicago Destroyed by Fire.

The Western City Totally overwhelmed.

DATE 333.

Dangerous Illness of the Prince of Wales.

True Help a Kingdom Then implored.

CHRONOLOGY OF- FRANCE.

DATE 334.

Conquest of Gaul by Julius Cæsar.

Lutetia Submits.

DATE 335.

Settlement of the Franks under Pharamond.

Rovers Now Settle,

DATE 336.

Clovis, the first Christian king. Royalty abjured Heathenism Then.

DATE 337.

Thierry IV., the last of the Faineant kings died.

'harles Martel Governs.

DATE 338.

Charlemagne sole Monarch of France.

Charlemagne Came Then.

DATE 339.

The Battle of Roncesvalles.

A Gallant Knight Was overthrown.

DATE 340.

Charlemagne crowned Emperor of the West, at Rome.

A Western Sovereign Supreme arises.

DATE 341.

The Normans settle in France.

French Territories a Norman acquired,

DATE 342.

Hugh Capet, founder of the third race of kings elected by the nobles.

France elects Hugh Capet.

DATE 343.

The First Crusade.

The Zealous Fanatics Depart.

DATE 344.

Second Crusade, excited by Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux.

Then Thousands Rushed Gladly.

DATE 345.

Third Crusade, under Philip Augustus, Richard the First, and Frederic Barbarossa.

Then Three august Warriors Proceed.

DATE 346.

War carried on against the Albigenses.

They Now Zealously Persecute.

DATE 347.

n besieged by Louis VIII.

1vignon is Now Dismantled.

DATE 348.

Fifth Crusade, under Louis IX.

They Now appoint as Regent, Blanche,

DATE 349.

Louis IX. taken prisoner by the Turks.

Turks Number Louis as a Slave.

DATE 350.

Death of Louis IX. at Tunis.

At Tunis a Noble King Suddenly expires.

DATE 351.

The Sicilian Vespers,

The Notorious Vespers Now appear,

DATE 352.

Philip the Fair convened the States General.

This Monarch Summoned a New assembly.

DATE 353.

The Order of the Templars abolished.

They Murder The Templars.

DATE 354.

Accession of Philip VI., the first king of the House of Valois.

This Monarch is Named le Bien-fortuné.

DATE 355.

Edward King of England laid claim to the French crown.

The Monarch's Mother is Denied accession.

DATE 356.

Battle of Sluys.

The Melancholy Rout at Sluys.

DATE 357.

Surrender of Calais.

The Monarch Redemption Declared.

DATE 358.

The Battle of Poictiers.

arch is Led Disconsolately away.

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DATE 359.

Insurrection of the Peasantry suppressed by Gaston de Foix.

The Mutiny of La Jacquerie Was overthrown.

DATE 360.

Accession of Charles VI., le Bien Aimé. This Monarch Was Sadly afflicted.

DATE 361.

Henry V. renewed the claims of England to the crown of France.

Then Returned The Royal usurper.

DATE 362.

Battle of Agincourt.

This action Resulted in Terrible Loss.

DATE 363.

Slaughter of the Armagnacs by the Burgundians.

Treachery Rudely assailed The Victims.

DATE 364.

The Kings of France and England made a triumphant entry into Paris after the marriage of Henry V. with the Princess Catherine.

The Royal Nuptials are Solemnized.

DATE 365.

The Duke of Bedford gained a Victory over Charles XII.

The English Regent Now Remains.

DATE 366.

The Siege of Orleans raised by Joan of Arc.

Then Rescue Orleans, Noble Peasant.

DATE 367.

The Maid of Orleans burnt alive.

Then in Rouen's Market-place a Tragedy.

DATE 368.

Paris threw off the English yoke.

The Restored Monarch Governs.

DATE 369.

Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, defeated by the Swiss, and slain before Nancy.

The Rule of Charles is ended in Ghent.

DATE 370.

Bretagne annexed to the French crown

Then Received France a Territory.

DATE 371.

Accession of Louis XII., "the Father of his People."

The Royal Father is Wise.

DATE 372.

Interview of Francis I. and Henry VIII. at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."

They Leave Negotiations, and Sport enjoy.

DATE 373.

The Battle of Pavia.

Then Lannoy of Naples and Leyva appear

DATE 364.

The Kings of France and England made triumphant entry into Paris after marriage of Henry V. with the Prin Catherine.

The Rayed Nuptials are Solem

DATE 365.

The Duke of Bedford go over Charles

The English Regon

The Siege

Then]

DATEDATE 379.

Charles the Bold, Itras, where the Huguenots feated by the Bus under Henry Navarre.

pressed Huguenots Conquer.

DATE 380.

Bretzene anation of the Duke of Guise.

The ague is Broken: Henry exults.

DATE 381.

Assassinated by a friar named Clement.

The Last Valois Prince expires.

DATE 382.

Navarre succeeds to the Throne of France.

hen is Le Bearnais Proclaimed.

DATE 383.

Battle of Ivry Gained by Henry IV.

The League Party Surrendered.

DATE 384.

Henry IV. abjured the Protestant Religion.

The Love of Power and Majesty overcome.

DATE 385.

Henry IV. assassinated by Ravaillac.

A Treacherous Deed, Though Successful.

DATE 386.

Louis XIII. ordered all Jews to Quit the Kingdom.

Then Depart The Long-oppressed.

DATE 387.

Rochelle taken by Louis XIII.

The Determined and Noble Huguenots yield.

DATE 388.

Accession of Louis XIV.

The Duke of Orleans Rules, and Mazarin.

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DATE 389.

Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

The Defrauded Huguenots Leave.

DATE 390.

Louis XIV. took Philipsburg, Mannheim, Treves, &c., and Declared War against Holland.

The Dutch War Breaks out.

DATE 391.

Peace of Ryswick between France, England, Spain, and Holland.

This Deprived France of Glory.

DATE 392.

Grand Alliance. Commencement of the War of the Spanish Succession. Terrible Conflicts Soon Transpire.

DATE 393.

Accession of Louis XV.

They Crowned The infant Louis. 5-3

DATE 394.

The Mississippi Scheme.

This Certainly is a Notorious Scheme.

DATE 395.

The Battle of Dettingen between the French and the Allies.

The Conqueror is a Renowned Monarch.

DATE 396.

Battle of Fontenoi gained by the French.

Then Cumberland Retreated: Louis exults.

DATE 397.

Seven Years' War.

A Terrible Contest of Long Duration.

DATE 398.

Battle of Quebec.

This Conquest Life Purchased.

DATE 399.

Accession of Louis XVI.

The unfortunate King and Queen Reign.

DATE 400.

First Assembly of the Notables at Versailles.

This Calonne at Versailles Convened.

DATE 401.

The Bastille stormed, by the Populace of Paris.

The Gloomy Bastille Falls.

DATE 402.

The Royal Family arrested in their Flight from Paris.

The Crowd Followed Tumultuously.

DATE 403.

Louis XVI. committed prisoner to the Temple.

The King a Prison Now enters.

DATE 404.

Execution of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.

They Guillotine a French Monarch.

DATE 405.

Reign of Terror.

Terror and Crime Prevail, and Misery.

DATE 406.

War in La Vendée.

The Courageous Peasants Massacred.

DATE 407.

Execution of Robespierre.

The Guilty and Ferocious Robespierre executed.

DATE 408.

The Treaty of Campo Formio signed.

of Campo Formio Concluded.

DATE 409.

Bonaparte invades and subdues Egypt.

To Alexandria and Cairo Proceeds Bonaparte.

DATE 410.

Bonaparte made First Consul.

The Consul of France Proclaimed.

DATE 411.

Passage of the Great St. Bernard by Bonaparte.

The Alpine Heights Successfully Surmounted.

DATE 412.

Napoleon crowned Emperor.

Then Bonaparte Supremely Ruled.

DATE 413.

Battle of Austerlitz.

Three Warlike Emperors Soldiers I

DATE 414.

Confederation of the Rhine.

This union Bonaparte Supported and Defended.

DATE 415.

Peace of Tilsit between Russia, Prussia, and France.

At Tilsit Was Signed a Convention.

DATE 416.

Russian Campaign.

This invasion Brought Trouble on Napoleon.

DATE 417.

Napoleon abdicated.

Then Bonaparte To Elba Retreated.

DATE 418.

Louis XVIII. proclaimed King.

The Bourbons Then Returned.

DATE 419.

Battle of Waterloo.

There Wellington Triumphed. An empire is Lost.

DATE 420.

Death of Bonaparte at St. Helena. Then is Helena's Isle Napoleon's Tomb.

DATE 421.

Revolution, and deposition of Charles X.

Then Holyrood a Monarch Sheltered.

DATE 422.

The remains of Napoleon conveyed to France.

The exiled Warrior interred in Royal State.

DATE 423.

Revolution, and flight of Louis Philippe.

Then Were Reform Banquets interdicted.

DATE 424.

Louis Napoleon proclaimed Emperor.

Then Was Louis Napoleon elected.

DATE 425.

The Louvre, which had been commenced by Francis I., enlarged and restored by Louis Napoleon.

This elegant Building Louis Completed.

DATE 426.

The French troops marched into Italy over the pass of Mount Cenis.

Troops Were Led across an Alpine Pass.

DATE 427.

Louis Napoleon surrendered to the Prussians.

Then Wilhelmshohe a Captive Emperor Sheltered.

DATE 428.

Treaty of Peace between France and Germany.

A Terrible War Ceased Then.

DATES OF BATTLES AND SIEGES.

DATE 429.

Battle of Aboukir, or the Nile.

The Gallant French admiral is Vanquished.

DATE 430.

Siege of Acre.

The Turkish Forces Totally overflown.

Direction.

Castrian.

DATE 433.

Battle of the Alma.

Turkish Warriors join Lord Raglan.

DATE 434.

The Spanish Armada.

The Loyal British admirals are Victorious.

DATE 435.

Siege of Badajos.

The ancient Badajos is Taken Now.

DATE 436.

Battle of Balaklava.

The Brigade Lightly Rode onward.

DATE 437.

Battle of Bannockburn:

The English March Terminated Ruinously.

DATE 438.

Siege of Barcelona.

Then is Gatalonia's Stronghold Lost.

DATE 439.

Battle of Barnet.

They Restored King Edward Then.

DATE 440.

Siege of Berwick.

There Nobly Fought Douglas.

DATE 441.

Siege of Bhurtpore.

The Victors Now Destroy it.

DATE 442.

Battle of Blenheim.

The Conquered army Speedily Retreats.

DATE 443.

Siege of Bomarsund.

Then Bomarsund is Laid in Ruins.

DATE 444.

Battle of Bosworth.

This is Richmond, a Victorious Lan

DATE 445.

Battle of Bothwell Bridge.

The Duke o'er Claverhouse Prevailed.

DATE 446.

Battle of the Boyne.

The Defeated James Fled. Schomberg expired.

DATE 447.

Battle of Bramham Moor.

There Rokeby Stood Victorious.

DATE 448.

Battle of Camperdown.

The Conqueror a Peerage Gained.

DATE 449.

Siege of Cawnpore.

Then Havelock advances:—Lamentations Cease.

DATE 450.

Battle of Corunna.

The Brave Sir John Falls,

DATE 451.

Battle of Cressy.

There Much Renown Did Edward's arms obtain.

DATE 452.

Battle of Culloden.

There Cumberland Rebellion Destroyed.

DATE 453.

Battle of Dunbar.

There Did Leslie Surrender.

DATE 454.

Battle of Edgehill.

The Daring Rupert Now appears.

DATE 455.

Battle of Evesham.

They Now Defeat Leicester.

DATE 456.

Battle of Falkirk.

The Noble Patriot, Wallace, is overcome.

DATE 457.

Battle of Flodden Field.

They Leave There a Monarch.

DATE 458.

Siege of Gibraltar.

The Great Success of Rook.

DATE 459.

Battle of Hastings.

The Saxon army Destroyed and Defeated.

DATE 460.

Battle of Homildon Hill.

The Renowned Son of Northumberland appears.

DATE 461.

Battle of Inkermann.

Then Was Liprandi's army Routed.

DATE 462.

Siege of Kars.

The Valiant allies at Last Leave.

DATE 463.

Battle of Killiecrankie.

There Dundee Bravely Fell.

DATE 464.

Battle of Lexington.

The Contest Commenced at Lexington.

DATE 465.

Siege of Lucknow.

The Highlanders approach Lucknow Hastily.

DATE 466.

Battle of Marston Moor.

Then Did Rupert Retreat.

DATE 467.

Siege of Mooltan.

Then Was Rebellion Punished.

DATE 468.

Battle of Naseby.

The Defeated Royalists Leave.

DATE 469.

Battle of Navarino.

Turks Were at Navarino Conquered.

DATE 470.

Battle of Neville's Cross.

The Much Renowned David imprisoned.

DATE 471.

Battle of Otterburn.

Two Mighty Earls, Valiant and Brave.

DATE 472.

Siege of Rangoon.

The British Now enter Rangoon.

DATE 473.

Battle of Salamanca.

The Victory of The Noble Arthur.

DATE 474.

Battle of Saint Albans. First Victory in the Wars of the Roses.

The Rose of Lancaster Lost.

DATE 475.

Battle of Saint Albans. Another engagement.

The Rose of York Defeated Then.

DATE 476.

Siege of Sebastopol.

There War Lay Ruin all around.

DATE 477.

Siege of Seringapatam.

Tippoo, a Great Indian Prince, Falls.

DATE 478.

Battle of Sedgemoor.

The Duke Was at Length executed.

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DATE 479.

Battle of Shrewsbury.

The Rebels Supported Mortimer.

DATE 480.

Battle of Stanford Bridge.

Tostig a Sovereign Dared Defy.

DATE 481.

Battle of Stoke.

The Rebellion Was Crushed.

DATE 482.

Battle of Tewkesbury.

The Royal Queen is Totally overcome.

DATE 483.

Battle of Trafalgar.

The Brave admiral is Sorely Lamented.

DATE 484.

Siege of Valenciennes.

re Coburg Prevailed Mightily.

DATE 485.

Battle of Wakefield.

The Renowned Duke is Slain.

DATE 486.

Battle of Zutphen.

The English Lost a Brave Defender.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATES.

DATE 487.

Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the Spinning-jenny.

The Cotton Machine is New.

DATE 488.

George Lord Anson, Commander of the Expedition against the Spaniards in the South Seas.

The Daring admiral Fought Gallantly.

DATE 489.

Adrian IV., Nicholas Breakespeare, the only Englishman who ever occupied the Papal chair.

The Englishman Then is St. Peter's Successor.



DATE 490.

Edmund Bonner, Bishop of London, notorious for his infamous persecution of the Protestants.

There are in London Sad Scenes.

DATE 491.

Sir Mark Isambard Brunel, engineer, the projector of the Thames Tunnel.

A Tunnel is Cut. A Daring Feat.

DATE 492.

John Bunyan, the celebrated author of the "Pilgrim's Progress."

The Devout and Noble Bunyan.

DATE 493.

Admiral Blake, famed for his Victories over the Dutch.

Then Lived a Far-Famed admiral.

DATE 494.

Sebastian Cabot, the discoverer of Newfoundland.

The Renowned and Celebrated Cabot.

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DATE 495.

George Canning, a distinguished Statesman.

This is Canning, a Great Statesman.

DATE 496.

William Caxton, the first English Printer.

The art of Reading is Taught Now.

DATE 497.

Camoens, a Portuguese poet.

Then Lisbon New Celebrity enjoyed.

DATE 498.

Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America.

This Rover Reached America at Last.

DATE 499.

William Cowper, an English poet.

Then Cowper Must a "Task" achieve.

DATE 500.

Sir Humphrey Davy, the inventor of the Safety Lamp in mines.

The Colliers are Greatly Helped.

DATE 501.

Grace Darling, who displayed great courage in rescuing shipwrecked mariners.

The Heroine a Tempest Defied.

DATE 502.

Charles Dickens, the most celebrated novelist of the nineteenth century.

The Works of This author are Numerous.

DATE 503.

John Scott, Earl of Eldon, Lord Chancellor.

The Great Eldon Lived Then.

DATE 504.

John Edward Eyre, Governor of Jamaica.

The outbreak Was Then Quelled.

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DATE 505.

Michael Faraday, an eminent chemist and natural philosopher.

These are Clever Philosophical Researches.

DATE 506.

John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, beheaded for denying the King's supremacy.

The Revered and Loved Prelate is executed.

DATE 507.

Sir John Franklin, Arctic navigator.

This admiral Commenced a Voyage of Discovery.

DATE 508.

Oliver Goldsmith, poet, historian, and essayist.

rired Goldsmith Now Writes.

DATE 509.

Sir Thomas Gresham, merchant and citizen of London.

Then in London Thomas Founded an Exchange.

DATE 510.

Lady Jane Grey.

This Lady is Made Queen.

DATE 511.

Sir William Herschel, an eminent astronomer who has paid much attention to the Nebulæ.

The Cloudy Masses Herschel investigates.

DATE 512.

John Howard, the great philanthropist.

Then at Kherson a Noble one Died.

DATE 513.

Henry Ireton, statesman and commander in the army of the Parliament.

To Ireland Did Oliver Then Send Ireton

6-8
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DATE 514.

John Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury.

The Learned Champion of Truth.

DATE 515.

Ben Jonson, an English poet and dramatic author.

This Lively author is Greatly Renowned.

DATE 516.

Thomas Ken, one of the seven Bishops sent to the Tower.

This Divine Manfully Contends.

DATE 517.

Martin Luther, a celebrated Reformer. The Reformer at Worms Must appear.

DATE 518.

Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, burnt at Oxford.

he Reformers Come Now.

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DATE 519.

Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor.

This Renowned author Was Soon executed.

DATE 520.

John Milton, the author of "Paradise Lost."

The Distinguished Secretary is Blind.

DATE 521.

Florence Nightingale, a philanthropic Englishwoman.

The Brave Nurse of Scutari.

DATE 522.

Sir Isaac Newton, the prince of philosophers.

The Distinguished and Renowned Newton.

DATE 523.

Sir John Oldcastle, an adherent of Wickliffe.

The Reformer is Then Condemned.

DATE 524.

James Butler, Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Duke To Ireland is Sent.

DATE 525.

Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru.

A Tyrant Ruthless and Cruel Lived.

DATE 526.

Sir Joseph Paxton, architect and horticulturist.

The Building of Sir Joseph is Much admired.

DATE 527.

Cardinal Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury in the Reign of Queen Mary.

The Legate is Soon Sent.

DATE 528.

nder Pope, a celebrated poet.

Dunoiad" is Well Written.

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DATE 529.

James Quin, an actor.

Then Did an actor a Future Monarch instruct.

DATE 530.

Lord William Russell, who was executed for a supposed connection with "The Rye House Plot."

Then Died a Much esteemed Peer.

DATE 531.

William Shakespeare, England's greatest dramatic poet.

Then Listen! a Drama is Recited.

DATE 532.

George Stephenson, the improver of the steam engine.

This Can Help Travellers.

DATE 533.

Sir Walter Scott, poet and novelist.

The Greatest Celebrity of The age.

DATE 534.

William Tyndal, translator of the Bible. Truth is Read Gladly and Quietly.

DATE 535.

Sir James Thornhill, an eminent painter.

The Dome of a Cathedral is Decorated.

DATE 536.

James Usher, Archbishop of Armagh.

The Learned Bible Student.

CHRONOLOGY OF CELEBRATED EVENTS

IN THE

BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

DATE 537.

Assembly of the first English Parliament.

The Nobles Did Leicester assemble.

DATE 538.

Bill of Rights enacted.

This Decreed British Freedom.

DATE 539.

Title of Lord Chancellor first assumed in the reign of Edward II.

The Most Supreme officer is Chosen

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DATE 540.

Constitutions of Clarendon.

Then Thomas Disputes a Monarch's authority.

DATE 541.

Danegeld first raised.

England's Prince Paid Tribute.

DATE 542.

Domesday Book compiled.

This Survey William Desired.

DATE 543.

The Exclusion Bill passed the Commons, but was rejected by the Lords.

This Decree Cannot Pass.

DATE 544.

Feudal System limited.

ous Power is Limited.

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DATE 545.

Game Laws: first statute passed.

This Must Baffle Peachers.

DATE 546.

Habeas Corpus Act.

The Decree Gives Freedom.

DATE 547.

High Commission Court abolished.

The Despotic Rule Terminates.

DATE 548.

Lord Lieutenants of Counties appointed in the reign of Queen Mary.

Then Lord Lieutenants Mary appointed.

DATE 549.

Magna Charta obtained.

They Now Talk of Liberty.

DATE 550.

National Debt introduced by William III.

The Debt Was Progressive.

DATE 551.

Act of Naturalization passed.

Then England Received Many alien Citizens.

DATE 552.

Poll Tax first levied.

A Tumultuous Mob a King Pacifies.

DATE 553.

First Poor Law enacted. The Desired Statute is Then instituted.

DATE 554.

Queen Anne's Bounty.

The Queen's Statute is Received.

DATE 555.

The Reform Bill passed.

The Boroughs Made New.

DATE 556.

Wing Alfred's Laws framed.

Vise and Prudent Statutes.

DATE 557.

First Navigation Act passed.

Then England's Maritime Power is Supported.

DATE 558.

Petition of Rights presented to Charles I.

The Decree is Now Brought in.

DATE 559.

Septennial Act.

The Queen approves The Decree.

DATE 560.

The first Speaker of the House of Commons appointed.

The Mouthpiece of a Great Convocation.

DATE 561.

Star Chamber revised by Henry VII.

The Revisal Was Long odious.

DATE 562.

Act of Supremacy.

This Law Mary Revoked.

DATE 563.

Act of Uniformity.

This Law obtained Religion's Form.

DATE 564.

Union of England and Ireland.

Then British and Irish Subjects Speedily unite.

DATE 565.

Union of England and Scotland.

The Kingdoms of England and Scotland Combine.

A TABLE

OR THE

DATES CONTAINED IN THE FOREGOING PAGES.

B.C.	FIRST ERA.
4004	The Creation of the World.
2348	The Universal Deluge.
1	SECOND Era.
2233	The Building of the Tower of Babel.
2217	Nimrod supposed to have built Babylon.
2188	Misraim founds the Monarchy of Egypt.
1996	The Birth of Abraham.
1897	Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed by Fire from
	Heaven.
1856	Inachus founds the Kingdom of Argos in
	Greece.
1836	Esau and Jacob born.
1689	Joseph dies in Egypt.
1571	Moses born in Egypt.
1556	Cecrops founds the Kingdom of Athens.
1529	The Deluge of Deucalion.
1522	The Council of the Amphictyons founded.
1493	Cadmus builds Thebes, and introduces Letters
	into Greece.
1491	Moses brings the Israelites out of Egypt.
1438	The Death of Joshua.
1263	The Argonautic Expedition.
1207	Gideon, Judge of Israel.
1184	Troy taken and destroyed by the Greeks.
1129	Return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus.

B.C.	SECOND ERA—continued.
1095	Codrus, King of Athens, devotes himself.
1079	Saul, King of Israel.
1004	Dedication of Solomon's Temple.
907	Homer and Hesiod flourish.
896	Elijah translated to Heaven.
884	Lycurgus reforms the Constitution of Lace- dæmon.
869	The City of Carthage built by Dido.
776	The first Olympiad begins.
753	Rome founded by Romulus.
721	The Ten Tribes carried Captive.
688	Judith kills Holofernes.
667	The Combat between the Horatii and Curiatii.
606	The Captivity of the remaining Two Tribes commences.
600	Solon dispenses his laws to the Athenians.
	THIRD ERA.
559	Cyrus takes Babylon, and commences the Persian Monarchy.
524	The Jews under Ezra begin to build the Second Temple.
509	The Expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome.
408	Lartius the First Dictator.
497	The philosophers Pythagoras and Confucius flourished.
490	Battle of Marathon.
487	Coriolanus banished from Rome, and Aristides from Athens.
486	Eschylus flourished.
497	Victories over the Persians at Platæa and Mycale.
456	Cincinnatus Dictator at Rome.
454	The Romans send into Greece for written Laws.
1-	hi, the last of the Prophets.
1	eat Plague at Athens.
	ice of Nicias.

B.C.	THIRD ERA—continued.
418	
415	Thucydides and Herodotus flourish.
410	Disturbances at Rome concerning the Agra- rian Law.
404	
102	The great Victory of Lysander at the Hellespont.
401	The Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks.
400	Death of Socrates.
396	The Expedition of Agesilaus into Asia.
390	Rome taken by Brennus, the Gaul.
388	Dionysius, Tyrant of Syracuse.
371	Battle of Leuctra.
357	Philip of Macedon becomes formidable to the
	States of Greece.
340	The Samnite Wars.
331	Battle of Arbela.
	Fourth Era.
290	Seleucus, King of Babylon.
297	Pyrrhus enters Italy.
264	The First Punic War begins.
218	The Second Punic War begins.
177	The Sedition of the Gracchi.
169	Perseus, King of Macedon, defeated by the
	Romans.
	FIFTH ERA.
163	Judas Maccabeus drives the Syrians out of
100	Judea.
147	Carthage Destroyed by the Romans.
111	The War with Jugurtha commences.
80	The perpetual Dictatorship of Sylla.
63	Death of Mithridates, King of Pontus.
62	Discovery of Catiline's Conspiracy.
52 52	Invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar.
45	Death of Cato the Younger.
27	Augustus Cæsar Emperor of Rome.
4,	Targana Ocean Timberor of Immer

BIRTH OF CHRIST.

A.D.	FIRST ERA.
14	Tibering Emperor of Pome
37	Tiberius, Emperor of Rome. Caligula, Emperor.
51	Caractacus carried prisoner to Rome.
64	The First Persecution of the Christians.
70	Jerusalem taken by Titus.
80	Conquests of Agricola in Britain.
96	Nerva, Emperor of Rome.
119	Death of Plutarch.
153	Justin Martyr flourishes.
193	Didius Julian purchases the Empire.
208	Severus and his Sons in Britain.
218	Heliogabalus, Emperor.
270	Aurelian takes prisoner Zenobia, Queen of
	Palmyra.
286	Dioclesian, Emperor.
325	The Council of Nice.
	SECOND Era.
327	Constantine removes the Seat of Empire.
377	The Goths advance to the Gates of Constan-
	tinople.
407	St. Chrysostom dies.
410	Rome sacked by Alaric, the Goth.
419	Pharamond, King of the Franks, begins his
	reign.
426	The Romans withdraw all their forces from
	Britain.
448	The Romans engage to pay Tribute to Attila.
457	~xon Generals, Hengist and Horsa, land
•	tain.
	amous for its Schools.
	on of Clovis to Christianity.

A.D.	SECOND ERA-continued.
519	Arthur, King of Britain, supposed to have
	begun his reign.
528	Justinian, Emperor of the East.
547	Rome taken and plundered by Totila, the Goth.
580	The Latin Language ceases to be spoken in Italy about this time.
596	Augustin converts the Saxons to Christianity.
606	Phocas, Emperor of the East, acknowledges the Supremacy of the Popes.
622	The Hegira, or Flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina.
64 0	The Library of Alexandria burnt by the Saracens.
687	The Britons totally subdued by the Saxons.
735	Charles Martel, Mayor of the Palace, governs all France.
787	Charlemagne, King of France, and Egbert, the first King of all England.
873	Alfred the Great, King of England.
886	The University of Oxford founded by Alfred.
915	The University of Cambridge founded.
987	Hugh Capet, King of France.
1017	Canute the Dane, King of England.
1066	Battle of Hastings.
1087	William Rufus begins his reign.
	THIRD ERA.
1095	The First Crusade.
1099	Jerusalem taken by the Christians.
1100	Henry the First, King of England.
1117	Abelard, and the historian, Anna Comnena, flourish.
1135	Stephen, King of England.
1139	The Saracens driven out of Portugal.
1154	Henry the Second, King of England.
1171	Murder of Thomas à Becket.
1189	Richard the First, King of England.

A.D.	THIRD ERA—continued.
1192	Battle of Ascalon.
1199	John, King of England.
1204	The Inquisition established at Rome.
1215	Magna Charta signed by John.
1216	Henry the Third, King of England.
1227	The Conquests of Genghiskan, the Tartar.
1272	Edward the First, King of England.
1283	Conquest of Wales, by Edward the First.
1298	Battle of Falkirk.
1293	The present Turkish Empire begins under
	Ottoman, in Bithynia.
1302	Invention of the Mariners' Compass.
1307	Establishment of the Swiss Cantons.
1307	Edward the Second, King of England.
1316	The Italian poet Dante dies.
1327	Edward the Third, King of England.
1340	Invention of Gunpowder.
1346	Battle of Cressy.
1369	The Italian poet Petrarch flourishes.
1377	Richard the Second, King of England.
1379	The English poet Chaucer flourishes.
1385	Wickliffe's Doctrines propagated in England.
1399	Henry the Fourth, King of England.
1402	Battle of Angoria, gained by Tamerlane the
	Tartar, over Bajazet the Turkish Sovereign.
1413	Henry the Fifth, King of England.
1416	John Huss and Jerome of Prague burnt by
	the Council of Constance.
1422	Henry the Sixth, King of England.
1431	Rise of the Family of Medici at Florence.
1440	Invention of the Art of Printing.
1453	Extinction of the Eastern Empire of the
	Romans.
1471	Edward the Fourth, King of England.
1475	Michael Angelo, the Great Italian Painter,
	born.
1479	. Union of the Kingdoms of Castile and Arra-
	gon, under Ferdinand and Isabella.

A.D.	THIRD ERA—continued.
1483	
1483	Edward the Fifth, King of England.
	Raphael, the great Painter, born.
$1483 \\ 1485$	Richard the Third, King of England.
$\begin{array}{c} 1403 \\ 1492 \end{array}$	Henry the Seventh, King of England.
1500	Discovery of America by Columbus.
1500	Birth of Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany.
1509	Henry the Eighth, King of England.
1517	The Reformation commenced by Luther.
	FOURTH ERA.
1521	Gustavus Vasa, King of Sweden.
1525	Battle of Pavia.
1547	Edward the Sixth, King of England.
1552	The Treaty of Passau, between Charles the
	Fifth and the Elector of Saxony.
1553	Mary, Queen of England.
1558	Elizabeth, Queen of England.
1557	Knox, the Scotch Reformer, and Loyola,
1571	founder of the Society of Jesuits, flourish.
1571	Shakspeare and Spenser, Camoens and Tasso, flourish.
1577	The Astronomer Galileo and the Spanish
1011	writer Cervantes flourish.
1584	Sir Francis Bacon and Sir Walter Raleigh
1001	flourish.
1587	Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.
1589	Henry the Fourth, King of France.
1603	James the First, King of England.
1605	Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot.
1625	Charles the First, King of England.
1638	Ben Jonson dies.
1645	The Civil War in England.
1649	Charles the First beheaded.
1654	Christina, Queen of Sweden, resigns her
	Crown.
1660	Charles the Second, King of England.
1666	Great Fire of London.

A.D.	FOURTH ERA—continued.
1675	Marshal Turenne dies: the French poet Cor- neille flourishes.
1685	James the Second, King of England.
1685	Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
1688	The French writers Bossuet and Boileau
1000	flourish.
1689	William and Mary, King and Queen of
	England.
1695	The Poet Dryden and the Philosophical
	Writer Locke flourish.
1702	Anne, Queen of England.
1708	Battle of Oudenarde.
1709	Battle of Pultowa.
1713	Treaty of Utrecht.
1714	George the First, King of England.
1715	Archbishop Fénélon, author of Telemachus,
	dies.
1719	Addison dies.
1720	The breaking up of the South Sea Scheme.
1723	Sir Christopher Wren dies.
1727	George the Second, King of England.
1728	Sir Isaac Newton dies.
1733	The musical composer Corelli dies.
1738	The great Dutch physician Boerhaave dies.
1741	The French historian Rollin dies.
1744	Anson completes his Voyage round the World.
1744	The poet Pope dies.
1746	Battle of Culloden.
1748	Dr. Isaac Watts and the poet Thomson die.
1753	The British Museum established.
1755	Lisbon destroyed by an Earthquake.
1759	General Wolfe killed at the Siege of Quebec.
1759	Handel dies.
1760	George the Third, King of England.
1763	Wilkes expelled from the House of Commons.
170	The Royal Academy established.
	ueen Matilda, the King's sister and Queen
	of Sweden, retires to Zell.
	he Dismemberment of Poland.

A.D.	FOURTH ERA—continued.
1773	Disturbances in America begin, by the destruction of Tea, at Boston.
1775	The battle of Bunker's Hill gained over the
	Americans.
1777	Dr. Dodd hanged for forgery.
1777	General Burgoyne obliged to capitulate to the Americans.
1778	Death of Earl Chatham.
1778	Admiral Keppel tried by a Court-Martial and acquitted.
1779	Captain Cook killed at Owhyhee.
1780	Admiral Rodney captures twenty-two sail of Spanish Ships.
1780	The Riots in London, occasioned by an attempt
	of Parliament to remove the disabilities of the Roman Catholics.
1782	England acknowledges the independence of America.
1784	Lunardi ascends with a balloon from the Ar-
	tillery Ground, London: the first experiment of the kind in Britain.
1784	Death of Dr. Johnson.
1787	Mr. Burke impeaches Governor Hastings at
	the bar of the House of Lords.
1788	The King's first great illness.
1789	The commencement of the French Revolution
1789	—the Bastille destroyed.
1793	The King's recovery. Louis the Sixteenth guillotined.
1793	Valenciennes surrenders to the Duke of York.
1794	Hardy, Horne Tooke, &c., tried for High
1.01	Treason, but acquitted.
1794	Lord Macartney's embassy to China.
1794	Lord Howe's glorious victory.
1796	Bonaparte takes the command of the French
	army in Italy.
1796	Sir John Jervis defeats the Spanish fleet off
1505	Cape St. Vincent.
1797	The Bank of England stopped payment.

	FOURTH ERA—continued.
A.D.	
1797	Admiral Duncan defeats the Dutch Fleet.
1798	The French Fleet defeated off the Mouth of
7 200	the Nile by Lord Nelson.
1798	Rebellion in Ireland.
1799	The taking of Seringapatam.
1800	The Union of the Parliaments of Great Britain
	and Ireland.
1800	Battle of Marengo.
1802	Treaty of Amiens.
1804	Bonaparte proclaimed Emperor.
1804	Bonaparte threatens England with invasion,
	and the whole population rise en masse, and
	enrol themselves as Volunteers.
1805	Battle of Trafalgar.
1806	Death of Mr. Pitt.
1806	The Abolition of the Slave Trade.
1806	Bonaparte gains the battle of Jena over the
700	Prussians.
1807	Treaty of Tilsit.
1808	General Whitelock tried for his conduct at
	Buenos Ayres.
1809	Battle of Talavera.
1809	Retreat and death of Sir John Moore.
1809	The Jubilee.
1810	Bonaparte marries Maria Louisa, daughter of
	the Emperor of Austria.
1810	The Princess Amelia dies, which brings on the
	King's last illness.
1811	Murder of the Mamelukes.
1812	Badajoz taken by the Duke of Wellington.
1812	The Duke of Wellington enters Madrid.
1812	The French enter Moscow, which is set on fire
1010	by the retreating Russians.
1813	The Duke of Wellington enters France.
1813	The battle of Leipsic.
1814	The Allies enter Paris: Bonaparte retires to
4 c	Elba: the Allied Sovereigns visit England.
J. 10	13 of Waterloo.
	Exmouth's Expedition to Algiers.

A.D.	FOURTH ERA-continued.
1817	Death of the Princess Charlotte.
1820	Accession of George the Fourth.
1821	Death of Bonaparte.
1825	A general panic in London, owing to the
	failure of many bankers.
1825	Death of Alexander, Emperor of Russia.
1827	Death of Mr. Canning.
1827	Battle of Navarino, destruction of the Turkish
	fleet by the English.
1829	The Bill for Catholic Emancipation passes.
1830	Accession of William the Fourth.
1831	Europe visited by Asiatic cholera.
1831	New London Bridge opened.
1832	The Reform Bill passed.
1833	Prince Otho ascended the throne of the new
	Kingdom of Greece.
1833	Act for the Abolition of Slavery passed.
1834	Revolutions in Spain.
1834	Houses of Parliament destroyed by fire.
1837	Accession of Queen Victoria.
1838	Coronation of Queen Victoria.
1839	New Zealand colonised.
1840	Penny Postage comes into operation.
1840	Marriage of Queen Victoria.
1840	War with the Chinese.
1841	Affghan War.
1841	Birth of the Prince of Wales.
1843	Hong-Kong ceded by the Chinese to Britain.
1843	The Turnpikes in Wales attacked and de-
	stroyed by lawless gangs.
1847	Irish Famine.
1848	Revolutions on the Continent of Europe.
1849	Visit of Queen Victoria to Ireland.
1851	Great Exhibition opened.
1851	Gold discoveries in Australia.
1852	The Duke of Wellington died.
1854	England and France declare war against Russia.
1856	Pooce with Riveria

A.D.	Fourth Era—continued.
1857	Indian Mutiny begins.
1858	Government of India transferred from the
	East India Company to the British Crown.
1858	The Princess Royal marries Prince Frederick
	William of Prussia.
1859	Volunteer Rifle Corps organised.
1859	Lord Palmerston again becomes Prime
	Minister.
1859	War between Austria and Sardinia.
1859	Battles of Magenta, Meligano, and Solferino.
1860	Savoy and Nice ceded to France.
1861	Death of the Duchess of Kent.
1861	Death of the Prince Consort.
1862	The second Great Exhibition opened.
1863	Marriage of the Prince of Wales.
1865	American War ends.
1865	Negro outbreak in Jamaica.
1866	The Trans-Atlantic Telegraph completed.
1868	The Abyssinian Expedition.
1868	Mr. Gladstone became Premier.
1868	An attempt made by a Fenian to assassinate
	the Duke of Edinburgh.
1869	Irish Church Bill passed.
1869	Œcumenical Council held at Rome by Pius IX.
1870	Education Bill passed.
1870	War declared between France and Prussia.
1871	Entry of the German troops into Paris.
1871	Chicago destroyed by fire.
1871	Dangerous illness of the Prince of Wales.

CHRONOLOGY OF FRANCE.

Settlement of the Franks under Pharamond. Clovis, the first Christian King. Theiri IV., the last of the Fainéant kings, died. Charlemagne sole monarch of France.
A.D. 420 Settlement of the Franks under Pharamond. 481 Clovis, the first Christian King. 737 Theiri IV., the last of the Fainéant kings, died.
420 Settlement of the Franks under Pharamond. 481 Clovis, the first Christian King. 737 Theiri IV., the last of the Fainéant kings, died.
Clovis, the first Christian King. Theiri IV., the last of the Fainéant kings, died.
737 Theiri IV., the last of the Fainéant kings, died.
died.
died.
771 Charlemagne sole monarch of France.
778 The Battle of Roncevalles.
800 Charlemagne crowned Emperor of the West
at Rome.
912 The Normans settle in France.
987 Hugh Capet, founder of the third race of
kings elected by the nobles.
1096 The First Crusade.
1147 Second Crusade excited by St. Bernard, abbot
of Clairvaux.
1189 Third Crusade under Philip Augustus, Richard
I., and Frederic Barbarossa.
1209 War carried on against the Albigenses.
1226 Avignon besieged by Louis VIII.
1248 Fifth Crusade under Louis IX.
1250 Louis IX. taken prisoner by the Turks.
1270 Death of Louis IX. at Tunis.
1282 The Sicilian Vespers.
1302 Philip the Fair convened the States General.
1311 The Order of the Templars abolished.
1328 Accession of Philip VI., the first king of the
House of Valois.
1336 Edward, King of England, laid claim to the
French crown.
1340 Battle of Sluys.
1346 Surrender of Calais.
1356 The Battle of Poictiers.
1358 Insurrection of the peasantry suppressed by
Gaston de Foix.

A.D.	
1380	Accession of Charles VI. le Bien Aimé.
1414	Henry V. renewed the claims of England to
	the crown of France.
1415	Battle of Agincourt.
1418	Slaughter of the Armagnacs by the Burgun- dians.
1420	Marriage of Henry V. and the Princess Ca- therine of France.
1424	The Duke of Bedford gained a victory over Charles VII.
1429	The Siege of Orleans raised by Joan of Arc.
1431	The Maid of Orleans burnt for a witch.
1437	Paris threw off the English yoke, and Charles
	entered his capital after seventeen years
	banishment.
1477	Battle of Nancy.
1491	Bretagne annexed to the French crown.
1498	Accession of Louis XII.
1520	Interview of Francis I. and Henry VIII. at
	the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."
1525	The Battle of Pavia.
1547	Mary Queen of Scots arrived in France.
1557	Siege of St. Quentin.
1558	Calais taken by the French.
1572	Massacre of St. Bartholomew.
1574	Accession of Henry III.
1587	Battle of Coutras.
1588	Assassination of the Duke of Guise.
1589	Henry III. assassinated by a friar named Clement.
1589	Henry of Navarre succeeds.
1590	Battle of Ivry gained by Henry IV.
1593	Henry IV. abjured the Protestant religion.
1610	Henry IV. assassinated by Ravaillac.
1615	Louis XIII. ordered all Jews to quit the king-
	dom.
1^^^	helle taken by Louis XIII.
-	nion of Louis XIV.
	ation of the Edict of Nantes.

A.D.	
1688 Louis XIV. took Philipsburg, Mar	nheim,
Treves, &c., and declared war a	against
Holland.	
1697 Peace of Ryswick between France, Er	ıgland,
Spain, and Holland.	
1701 Grand Alliance. Commencement of the	ne war
of the Spanish Succession.	
1715 Accession of Louis XV.	
1720 The Mississippi Scheme.	
1743 The Battle of Dettingen.	
1745 Battle of Fontenoy.	
1756 Seven Years' War.	
1759 Battle of Quebec.	
1774 Accession of Louis XVI.	
1787 First assembly of the Notables at Verse	illes.
1789 The Bastile stormed by the populace.	
1791 The Royal Family arrested in their	flight
from Paris.	
1792 Louis XVI. committed prisoner to the T	emple.
1793 Execution of Louis XVI. and Marie	
nette.	
1793 Reign of Terror.	
1793 War in La Vandee.	
1794 Execution of Robespierre.	
1797 The Treaty of Campo Formio signed.	
1798 Bonaparte invades and subdues Egypt.	
1799 Bonaparte made first Consul.	
1800 Passage of the Great St. Bernard by	Bona-
parte.	
1804 Napoleon Bonaparte crowned Emperor.	
1805 Battle of the three Emperors at Austerl	litz.
1806 Confederation of the Rhine.	
1807 Peace of Tilsit between Russia, Prussi	a. and
France.	··· ,
1812 Russian Campaign.	
1814 Napoleon abdicated.	
1814 Louis XVIII. proclaimed king.	
1815 Battle of Waterloo.	
1821 Death of Bonaparte at St. Helena.	

A.D.	1
1830	Revolution and deposition of Charles X.
1840	The remains of Napoleon conveyed to France.
1848	Revolution, and flight of Louis Philippe.
1852	Louis Napoleon proclaimed Emperor.
1857	The Louvre restored by Louis Napoleon.
1859	The French troops marched into Italy over
	the pass of Mont Cenis.
1870	Louis Napoleon surrendered to the Prussians.
1871	Treaty of Peace between France and Prussia.

DATES OF BATTLES AND SIEGES.

A.D.	
1798	Battle of Aboukir or the Nile.
1191	Siege of Acre.
1801	Battle of Alexandria.
1816	Siege of Algiers.
1854	Battle of the Alma.
1588	The Spanish Armada.
1812	Siege of Badajos.
1854	Battle of Balaklava.
1314	Battle of Bannockburn.
1705	Siege of Barcelona,
1471	Battle of Barnet.
1296	Siege of Berwick.
1826	Siege of Bhurtpore.
1704	Battle of Blenheim.
1854	Siege of Bomarsund.
1485	Battle of Bosworth.
1679	Battle of Bothwell Bridge.
1690	Battle of the Boyne.
1408	Battle of Bramham Moor.
1797	Battle of Camperdown.
1857	Siege of Cawnpore.
	tle of Corunna.
	le of Cressy.

A.D.	
1746	Battle of Culloden.
1650	Battle of Dunbar.
1642	Battle of Edgehill.
1265	Battle of Evesham.
1298	Battle of Falkirk.
1513	Battle of Flodden Field.
1704	Siege of Gibraltar.
1066	Battle of Hastings.
1402	Battle of Homildon Hill.
1854	Battle of Inkermann.
1855	Siege of Kars.
1689	Battle of Killiecrankie.
1775	Battle of Lexington.
1858	Siege of Lucknow.
1644	Battle of Marston Moor.
1849	Siege of Mooltan.
1645	Battle of Naseby.
1827	Battle of Navarino.
1346	Battle of Neville's Cross.
1388	Battle of Otterburn.
1824	Siege of Rangoon.
1812	Battle of Salamanca.
1455	Battle of St. Albans (1st).
1461	Battle of St. Albans (2nd).
1854	Siege of Sebastopol.
1799	Siege of Seringapatam.
1685	Battle of Sedgemore.
1403	Battle of Shrewsbury.
1066	Battle of Stanford Bridge.
1487	Battle of Stoke.
1471	Battle of Tewkesbury.
1805	Battle of Trafalgar.
1793	Siege of Valenciennes.
1460	Battle of Wakefield.
1586	Battle of Zutphen.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATES.

BORN		DIED
A.D.	_	A.D.
1732	Sir Richard Arkwright	1792
1697	Lord George Anson	1762
1100	Adrian IV., Nicholas Breakespeare	1159
1500	Edmund Bonner, Bishop of London	1569
1769	Sir Mark Isambard Brunnel	1849
1628	John Bunyan, author of the "Pil-	
	grim's Progress"	1688
1599	Admiral Blake	1657
1477	Sebastian Cabot	1557
1770	George Canning	1827
1412	William Caxton	1492
1527	Luis Camoens, a Portuguese poet	1579
1445	Christopher Columbus	1506
1731	William Cowper	1800
1778	Sir Humphrey Davy	1829
1816	Grace Darling	1842
1812	Charles Dickens	1870
1751	John Scott, Earl of Eldon	1838
1817	John Edward Eyre, Governor of Ja-	
	maica.	
1794	Michael Faraday, a great philosopher	1868
1459	John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester	1535
1786	Sir John Franklin	1847
1728	Oliver Goldsmith	1774
1519	Sir Thomas Gresham	1579
1537	Lady Jane Grey	1554
1738	Sir William Herschel	1822
1726	John Howard	1790
1610	Henry Ireton, a great statesman	1651
1522	John Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury	1571
1574	Ben Jonson, poet and dramatist	1637
1637	Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and	
	Wells	1711
1483	Martin Luther, a great Reformer	1546

BORN		DIED
A.D.		A.D.
1472	Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester	1555
1480	Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor	1535
1608	John Milton	1674
1820	Florence Nightingale.	
1642	Sir Isaac Newton	1727
1360	Sir John Oldcastle	1417
1610	Duke of Ormond	1688
1475	Pizarro, conqueror of Peru	1541
1803	Sir Joseph Paxton.	1865
1500	Cardinal Pole	1558
1688	Alexander Pope	1744
1693	James Quin	1766
1639	Lord William Russell	1683
1564	William Shakespeare	1616
1781	George Stephenson	1848
1771	Sir Walter Scott	1832
1477	William Tyndal	1536
1676	Sir James Thornhill	1734
1580	James Usher	1656

CHRONOLOGY OF CELEBRATED EVENTS

TE THE

BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

A.D.	
1265	Assembly of the first English Parliament.
1689	Bill of Rights enacted.
1307	Title of Lord Chancellor first assumed.
1163	Constitutions of Clarendon.
991	Dane-geld first raised.
1086	Domesday Book compiled.
1679	The Exclusion Bill passed the Commons.
1495	Feudal System limited.
1389	Game Laws: first statute passed.

A.D.	
1679	Habeas Corpus Act.
1641	High Commission Court abolished.
1553	Lord-Lieutenants of Counties appointed.
1215	Magna Charta.
1689	National Debt introduced by William III.
1437	Act of Naturalization passed.
1379	Poll Tax first levied.
1601	First Poor Law enacted.
1704	Queen Anne's Bounty.
1832	The Reform Bill passed.
890	King Alfred's Laws framed.
1390	First Navigation Act passed.
1628	Petition of Rights presented to Charles I.
1716	Septennial Act.
1377	The first Speaker of the House of Commons
	appointed.
1485	Star Chamber revived by Henry VIL
1534	Act of Supremacy.
1549	Act of Uniformity.
1800	Union of England and Ireland.
1707	Union of England and Scotland.

THE END.

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